THEY AGREE TO DISAGREE

Senator Brice Predicts a Report from the Conferces on Wednesday.

SUGAR A STUMBLING BLOCK

Changes that Are Believed to Have Been Decided Upon Tentatively-Louisiana Congressmen and Senators Firm-Senate Conferees Urging Necessity of Concessions.

Senator Brice was laconic last night when saked for information as to when the tariff conferees would report. "The report," he said, "will be made to the two houses on Wednesday of next week. The conferens will report a disagreement and both houses will instruct for another conference."

When asked if he did not think there would be a partial agreement, he replied that he did not, as no inclination had been manifested to make a divided report. Other Senators also predict that a report will be made during the week, but they are not so positive as to the day, and some of the members of the committee in their conversation with newspaper representatives, whatever they may say to their fellow Senators and representatives, discourage the idea that a report may be expected during the week. They say that it is too early to say when a conclusion will be reached by the Democratic conferees with-out taking into consideration the possibility of delay after the Republican members of the conference are invited to participate in its REPUBLICAN CONFEREES WAITING.

On this latter point Senator Aldrich says that if, when the Republicans are asked into the conference, it should appear that the Democratic Senatorial conferces had made concessions sufficient to materially after the character of the Senate bill they would certainly ask for full information as to the reasons for the changes, and that in that event the probabilities were that considerable time would be necessary after the beginning of the full conference before the report could be

made.
If, however, Senator Brice is correct in his prediction that there will not be a divided report, and that the report made will simply state the fact of a disagreement, there would seem to be no reason why the Republican conferes should demand a prolonged consideration in committee.

HOLDING OUT ON SUGAR,

With reference to the proceedings of the conference yesterday it can only be stated that the sugar schedule has consumed the greater part if not the entire time of the committee and that the work has been deveted largely on the part of the Senators to persuading the Representatives to consent to the retention of the one-eighth of a cent differential on refined sugar. Inquiries have also been sent out by the conferees as to how much less than 40 per cent, ad valorem will satisfy the sugar producers. Louisiana members of Congress say nothing whatever can be yielded from the 40 per cent, rate, and the response to the conferees was to that effect.

While it is true that during the week almost every schedule in the bill has been under contittee and that the work has been devoted

every schedule in the bill has been under con sideration, it is a fact that as yet few if any sideration, it is a fact that as yet few if any rates have been fixed other than tentatively and when members of the conference say that nothing has been absolutely agreed upon they are technically within the bounds of the truth. It appears from the best information obtainable that a great part of the time has been given to a representation to the House conferees by the Senate members of the necessity of making the most liberal concessions possible in the interest of the final massage on the bill through the Senate. The House conferees have indicated in most, if not all, inferces have indicated in most, if not all, in-stances what they thought the House would assent to, and it is the figures given in these cases which have been accepted as agree-ments by those who have heard them re-

PROBABLE CHANGES THUS YAR. The changes which it is believed have been practically agreed upon thus far are an increase in pottery of 5 per cent., restoring the House rate, because of the settlement of the pottery strikes, the operatives having asked for the increase. The cotton schedule is scaled down on an average of 5 per cent.; the woolen schedule about the same amount. woolen schedule about the same amount. The coal and iron duty is left as it is in the Senate bill, 40 cents a ton lead is restored in

In tobacco the same rate is restored in wrappers, \$1.00 instead of \$1.50 and \$2.25. The income tax will stand with a possible limitation as to the time it will continue, of bended period to five years and the tax at \$1.00 per gallon. It is believed, however, that all these changes are to be regarded as

that all these enanges are to be regarded as tentative and that they are subject to re-opening at the desire of the conferees. Senator Harris stated late in the afternoon that it was absolutely impossible at this time to say whether the Republicans could be ad-mitted to the conference this week or not, from present indications. from present indications.

Several other Senators who are specially Several other Senators who are specially interested in leading schedules, and who enjoy the conflictnee of the conferees, made similar statements. In several cases the use of the word "deadlock" was objected to, it being suggested that the matter had not reached that acute phase, and that "difference" was the proper word.

CRAP SHOOTERS CAUGHT.

Policeman Mckie loined in Their Game to Make Sure of His.

"Seben, eleben, Joe dies, house rent to pay, feber in the South," and numerous other words of like import greeted the ears of Policeman McKie as he strolled down Canal street southwest yesterday afternoon. Being in citizen's clothes and knowing that a crap game was in progress he decided if possible to join in for the purpose of making a clear

After playing for some time he made his indentity known and placed the two partici-pants under arrest. They objected, however, and one of them, Marshall Austin, struck the

Turning Ernest Foote, whom he had ard, over to a bystander the officer gave chase, and succeeded in arresting Austin.

Both of the men were locked up in No. 5 station house, and will stand trial in the police court to-morrow.

Georgetown Notes. The good citizens of Georgetown have agitated themselves once more concerning the Rock creek nuisance. The offal and city refuse dumped on the banks of the stream raise a stench that demands attention, and the Citizens' Association propose to find a remedy if they can. Estimates given by the District Commissioners show that the cost of improvements under consideration would not be excessive. It is proposed by the commit be excessive. It is proposed by the commit-tee to bring to the consideration of Congress a project for the betterment of the city in this

Fairfax Court House will not long be extant. Resumption of the work on the exten-sion of the Baltimore and Obio to that place will be begun in the early Fall, and the long needed connection with Washington will be

Several cargoes of coal are on the way to Several cargoes of coal are on the way to the port of Georgetown from Cumberland. Shipments on the 10th from the latter place, and which are due now, are as follows: Alice Cable, Capt. Mills, 116 tons; Antest, Capt. Chaney, 91 tons; New Alexandria, Capt. Mc-Atee, 115 tons; Amelia Morgan, Capt. Bowers, 115 tons; Ollie V., Capt. Bowers, 115 tons, and Judge Boyd, Capt. Hite, 114 tons.

Stole Brooms and Flour.

Moses Robinson, colored, was arrested last night for stealing eight brooms and a sack of flour from the stores of Dennis Fenton and Clarence Motherhead in South Washington. Clarence Motherhead in South Washington. Three of the brooms were recovered by the

TABLES TURNED ON GAY RAY. Le Due Maddox Causes Her Arrest on

Maddened with disappointment and jealousy Le Due Maddox had Ray Astor, on whom he squandered the \$2,500 which he obtained from the Illinois Central Railroad,

arrested for embezziement. Maddox charges Miss Astor with having stolen \$190 from him during their sojourn at Atlantic City. Miss Astor's story about this, however, is decidedly different from that given by Maddox, and seems more probable. She says that Maddox at the time mentioned in the warrant gave her a check for \$190, and accompanied her to the bank for the purpose of having it easies.

accompanied her to the bank for the purpose of having it cashed.

As he was unable to walk he remained in his rolling chair outside while she went into the bank. When the check was presented for payment the clerk called out to Maddox to know whether it was all right. He responded that it was, and should be paid. Late last night some of Miss Astor's friends obtained bail for her, and she was released. The case will be called in the police court to-morrow morning.

WILL GET THEIR BACK PAY

Government Printers' Claims Will Be Adjusted by Comptroller Bowler.

BENEDICT IS DOING HIS BEST.

According to Law Government Printers Are Entitled to Their Leave of Absence-Ten Thousand Dollars in Dispute-Claimed to Be Illegally Withheld

There is a good deal of complaint among the discharged employes of the Government Printing Office who have not yet received the pay granted them by act of Congress on account of leave of absence. Some of the printers have peen paid, receiving, according to the terms of the act, an amount equal to the number of days' leave due and at the rate per diem earned by each. About 150 of the men, however, are still waiting for the money. For some reason, not understood by them, the accounts are held up, and those interested are inquiring into the delay.

They have learned that the reason their ac counts have not been adjusted is that they include pay for leave accraing in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1833; but five contend that there is no good reason for withholding the pay known to be due—that is, for the last fiscal year—and they are willing, they say, to wait for the prior allowance until such time as the technicalities can be gotten out of the

After waiting a reasonable time succeeding the passage of the act they inquired at the disbursing office when they might expect the money. They were informed that due notice would be given through the papers. They patiently awaited the appearance of the notice, and afterwards again called for settlement, and were told the matter had been rement, and were for the matter had been re-ferred to the first comptroller of the treasury for a decision. Later the decision was ren-dered against that proportion of the account, and it was understood that only pro rata allowance would be made covering the last fiscal year.

Some of the men then called at the disburs-

ing office, only to be informed that their cases had been again referred to the Treas ury. They asked if the decision of the Comp troller had not been already rendered, learned that another point had arisen upon which the Comptroller had yet to pass,

which the Comptroller had yet to pass.
Inquiry at the Treasury, the men claim, developed the fact that "there was no question before the Comptroller in any way relating to the Government Printing Office, and then a visit was made to Mr. Benedict. Being informed of the status of the case he sent for the chief time clerk and directed that one of the men then present should be paid immediately, and that the payment of the remainder should be hurried as rapidly as possible. One man was paid in a few minutes, but in response to the application of the others the disbursing officer said he could not tell when their accounts would be adjusted.

their accounts would be adjusted.

The men have a very high regard for Mr. Benedist and are grateful for his valuable and disinterested aid in getting the bill passed. But they claim it is a great hardship to many of their number to be kept out of their pay. Instances of individual losses were cited. One man has been here paying board for two weeks, out of work and without means, waiting for his allowance. Another sent his family to South Bead, Ind., and temporarily troud his furniture expecting to ship the stored his furniture expecting to ship the goods as soon as he received his pay. He is still here incurring board and storage exward predicament, awaiting the money with

which to pay their way home.

This is the story as gleaned from some of the ex-employes, who bitterly comment upon the fact that the balance due is being consumed in advance by needless expenses, and that unless soon received there will not be convent of it to now, the bills incurred since enough of it to pay the bills incurred since their discharge and buy a railroad tieket. The sums due average probably \$65, and the aggregate amount nearly \$10,000. Disbursing Officer Teel was seen at the Belvedere hotel last evening and said:

"I don't won't to talk about that outside of

"I don't won't to talk about that outside of the office, but I will say this. It has been practically settled that the discharged em-ployes are entitled to the allowances for leaves of absence due in the last fiscal year, but a purely technical point has arisen which the First Comptroller has to decide. I verb-ally submitted the point to the Comptroller on Wednesday, as I now recollect, but that officer declined to pass upon it until it could be submitted in writing. Accordingly, on the day following, a letter was written which was signed by Mr. Benedict and, with a test youcher, was transmitted to the Comptroller. was signed by alr. Benedict and, with a test voucher, was transmitted to the Comptroller. I do not know when the decision will be ren-dered, but for the sake of the men interested, I trust it will be soon. I do not wish to state what the point is that was submitted, but it is purely technical. I feel kindly toward the men, and it will certainly give me pleasure to settle their accounts. This I cannot do, however, until the Treasury official acts."

Will Leave for Denver, Col.

Potentate Harrison Dingman, Recorder George Walker, and James Wardle, delegates from Almas Temple, Mystic Shrine, to the annual meeting of the order of Masons, to be held at Denver, Col., will leave to-day for that city. They will be accompanied by several nobles of Almas Temple and their wives, and a delightful journey is anticipated.

Thissel Fired McDonald.

Wallace Thissel runs a restaurant, and Charles McDonald until yesterday was a waiter in his employ. But the two could not agree, and last night Mr. Thissel fired Charles out in a most forcible manner. To this the latter objected and he had Mr. Thissel arrested on the charge of assault. The case will be tried in the police court to-morrow.

Erastus Edwards, a colored porter at the Shoreham Hotel, was arrested on a charge of harveny and is now occupying a cell at No. 1 station-house. Edwards was arrested on a warrant sworn out by H. C. Barrett, the proprietor of the Shoreham drug store, who charges him with stealing a nail file and a bottle of preference.

Police Want Riley.

James Cotton has the reputation of being a hard citizen, but of late he has kept very quiet, and people who knew him began to think he had reformed. Hearing this Cotton deter-mined to disabase the minds of his friends by getting drunk. In a house of ill-repute he met Frank lilley with whom he became involved in a quarrel in which Kiley struck Cotton, who was removed to the Emergency hospital where his wounds were dressed. The police are looking for Kiley, but had not captured him at a lite hour last night.

TO YOTE OR NOT TO YOTE

That Is the Question Discussed by Citizens of the District.

SUFFRAGE PAVORED BY MANY

Some Few Say Better Bear Those Ills We Have Than Fly to Others We Do Not Know Of-Past Experience Cited as an Objection to a Change.

Tue Trues has interviewed a number of the citizens of Georgetown upon the question of District suffrage. Sentiment in the West End upon this subject is somewhat divided. but many who oppose the restoration of the voting privilege base their objections mainly upon their recollection of the state of affairs that existed formerly when the District had the elective privilege. Others argue that the evils that then crept in can now be avoided by due care in the framing of the law, and they are willing to take the risk for the privilege of exercising the rights of American citizens and to secure the benefits of local self-government. The opinions as expressed by the citizens are as follows:

ROBERT E. TALBOT, tin plate and sheet from worker, No. 1233 Thirty-second street: "I think it is cruel to deprive us of the privilege of voting. I am earnestly in favor of exercising the rights of an American citizen. I in-

tend to do all in my power to bring about the right of suffrage in this District." Dr. T. G. LOOCKERMAN, NO. 3226 N street: "I am in favor of conferring the right of suf-"I am in favor of conferring the right of suffrage upon every qualified citizen in every part of the United States. The position the District of Columbia now occupies is repugnant to my feelings. At the same time there are difficulties in the way of successfully carrying out the principle here. There are so many people attracted here to find employment, coming, many of them, from near-by States, who do not ciaim their legal residence in the District, that there would be trouble in ascertaining the true citizenship. If we could have suffrage with a property or educational qualification prescribed, and at the same time a registration law strictly drawn and rigidly enforced. I should certainly be in favor of it. Another matter I am most decidedly in favor of is municipal government, and believe the same could be run on a much more economical text. It is under the present sexten." could be run on a much more economical

could be run on a much more economical basis than it is under the present system."

W. K. Grinnes, with Mayfield & Brown, No. 3147 M street: "I am opposed to a return to the oid corporation system."

A. Hanton, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 1444 Thirty-second street: "I believe that there are Intelligent people in this District, in both cities, who are as capable of governing our affairs as are the people of other cities. We should be able to govern ourselves without having people brought in from other sections to take charge. I am opposed to the District having to go to Congress for charity, When we want anything done we have to hunt up 'influence' and go through with a lot of red tape in order to get what belongs to us. In saying this I do not mean to criticise the present officers, but it is the principle I am opposed to."

opposed 18."

A. B. Jackson, of Craig & Jackson, merchants, No. 3140 M street: "I am opposed to suffrage in the District. I was here when it was tried before, and my experience then compels me to believe that to restore the right of suffrage would not be for the good of the records." C. N. Allison, manager for J. W. Coon & Son, No. 1311 Thirty-second street: "I am

Son, No. 1311 Thirty-second street: "I am opposed to suffrage in the District. From the experience the people had when the right to vote was held before I think it to be inadvisable to restore the privilege."

A. HANLON, Jr., wholesale and retail grocer, corner of Potomac and M streets:

The way affairs are now! should like to have the right of suffrage restored. The people of the District have no voice in the control of the right of housiness, and we want the first of the right of the polymer.

trol of the public business, yet we pay as high taxes as any city in the country, and only to have people from the states brought in here to hold the offices and manage affairs. If we could vote we could dictate in the matter of appropriations, and be on an equality and have equal rights with the people elsewhere in the Union.

in the Union."

W. T. Brown, of Mayfield & Brown, dealers
in agricultural implements, No. 3147 M street;
"I am perfectly satisfied with the present sys-

A. BIRKENWALD, of No. 1200 Thirty-second A. Brakewald, or to the street. "I am heartily in favor of suffrage. The way things are now we have no voice whatever in the management of affairs, nor can we get anything done except it meets the approval of the few who are in control. Conapproval of the few who are in control. Con-gress does nothing because we have no influ-ence upon legislation. We have people from the states in the offices and connection.

boe, carriage manufacturers, No. 3295 M street: "I think that people who pay taxes ought to have the right to vote. We should have direct representation in Congression. GEORGE W. COOK, manager for Cook & Jar

officers."
B. F. Harper, grocer, No. 3310 M street

"So far as I am concerned, I would rather not have the right of suffrage restored,"

JOHN DUGAN, proprietor of the Potomac Livery Stables, Nos. 3301 to 3307 M street:
"In other cities the people have the right to vote and govern themselves, and I do not see why Washington should be deprived of the privilege." JOHN A. GIRVEN, of Girven & Pruitt, gro-

cers, No. 2936 M street: 'I am in favor of the people voting under proper restrictions and laws, but I doubt if the privilege will ever be restored in the District. I think if we could have representation in Congress it would be better for our interests." GRONGE W. Wise, undertaker, No. 2900 M street: "I am opposed to having suffrage re-stored in the District. Under our present

system of city government everything runs smoothly, we have none of the bitterness en-gendered by politics, and we are doubtless as well governed as we should be by elected officers. I believe, however, that the offices in the District should be held by District

YOUNGEST FIREMAN ALIVE.

Members of Company No. 2 Celebrat Baby Carrington's Advent.

The members of No. 2 fire engine house turned out in full force last night to celebrate the birth of a son and heir to John Carrington, a member of the company. A congratulatory address on behalf of the

companions was delivered by Conrad Weitzle. The address expressed a hope that the junior Carrington might grow up to become a fire-man and fill his place as ably as his father

has filled his.

Mr. Carrington responded and thanked the Mr. Carrington responded and transked the members of the company individually and collectively for their kindness. He strongly urged the unmarried among his colleagues to correct the error of their ways, take unto themselves partners for life, and like him be-

The health of Mrs. Carrington and the baby was toasted by the company and many congratulatory speeches followed.

His Views. "Yes," said the counterfeiter, reflectively; "I cannot but admit that I am in favor of fre coinage and protection to home industries."

—Truth.

Atlantic City is one of the breeziest and most popular cities as a Summer resort on the American continent, and the Hotel Cedar the American continent, and the Hotel Cedarcroft, situated near the ocean front, is one of
the best patronized houses in that city. Washington people who are going to the seashore
should not fail to call and see Mrs. W. Francis Seeds, at 108 South Kentucky avenue.
She is the owner of the Cedarcroft Hotel, and
at her hestelery they will find not
only a place of accommodation
but a vertiable home. Mrs. Seeds is well
known in Washington, having kept the Hotel

Chetwoode for a number of years. The Hotel Cedarcroft, at Atlantic City, is open during the entire year and the genial proprietress will oversee the business of the house both Winter and Summer. In Summer the hotel is "beautifully" cool and in the cooler months of December and January it is comfortably heated by steam.

MINNIE PALMER'S DEFENSE. Grounds on Which She Opposes John Rog-

LONDON, July 14.-The trial of the action or divorce brought by John R. Rogers aga inst his wife, the well-known American actress, Minnie Palmer, in which Sir William Rose is

minne raimer, in whea sir whitam nose is named as co-respondent, opened in the divorce division of the high court of justice.

The respondent claims that her husband is an American, that he has no domicile in England, and therefore the English courts have no jurisdiction in the case. The further hearing of the action was adjourned. Sir William Rose is a barrister at law, and has a wife and grown-up son.

grown-up son.

Mr. Rogers has also instituted proceedings against Sir William for allenating his wife's affections, placing his damages at \$20,000.

HEAD OF THE SUGAR TRUST

Henry O. Havemeyer, Who Has Attained National Notoriety.

RISE OF HIS GREAT MONOPOLY

Work and Sagacity.

Henry O. Havemeyer, first vice president and general manager of the sugar trust, is an interesting personality just now. Of course man who manages the affairs of a concern with a capitalization of \$85,000,000 is always a more or less conspicuous floure: but Mr. Havemeyer is peculiarly to the fore at present as the author of very significant re narks upon the conduct of political campaigns on sound business principles.

total yearly product of the little concern on Vandam street.

When the two original Havemeyer brothers retired they were succeeded by their two sons, William F., who afterward was mayor of New York for several terms, and Frederick C., the father of both Theodore A. and Henry O. Havemeyer. Frederick C. is credited with having done the most in developing the family refinery toward its present colosal proportions. It was said of him that he knew more about the refining business than any other man in the world. Whether he pessessed the skill which his son has since displayed in practical politics is not stated. Although his father owned the establishment he entered the Vandam street refinery as an

leaving an estate of \$3,000,000 and four sons

and gives little attention, compared with Henry O., to the sugar business.

The sugar trust, whose enormous capital-ization has already been stated, was formed in 1887. In the production of refined sugar it has no competitor in the United States, and,

pany, of Boston; the Forest City Company, of Portland; the St. Louis Company, of St. Louis; the Louisiana and Pianters' companies, of New Orleans; the Franklin Company, of Philadelphia; the E. C. Knight Company, of Philadelphia; the Spreckels Company, of Philadelphia; the Delaware Company, of Philadelphia; the Delaware Company, of Philadelphia, and the Baltimore Company, of Baltimore.

The total daily capacity of these companies is about 44,800 barrels. The only other refineries in the country are the Revers company, of Boston, with a daily capacity of 1,000 barrels; the California company, of Claus Spreckels, capacity 1,000 barrels, and the American refinery of Havemeyer & Elder, also of California, with a canacity of 2,000 barrels. The Revere refinery is owned by Nash, Spaulding & Co., who are large stockholders in the sugar trust, and who work in harmony with the trust. A long time ago Havemeyer & Elder and Claus Spreckels formed an auxiliary company, to which they leased their California plants, making them also practically a part of the trust. The total capitalization of the trust, \$85,000,000, is made up of \$75,000,000 capital stock and \$19,000,000 of bonds. The actual value of the plants is estimated at about \$40,000,000. The annual profits of the trust on refining alone are in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000, or about 73 per cent. on the present capital, water and all. and 34 per cent. on the present capital, water and all.

and all.

Notwithstanding his immense wealth,
Henry O. Havemeyer's inherite I and acquired
habits of industry still cling to him. When in
New York city he is promptly at his desk
every morning at the segar trust headquarters, 117 Wall street, and seldom leaves before
5 o'clock in the afternoon.

In his business dealings Mr. Havemeyer is
described as somewhat brusque and per-

an ars business dealings Mr. Havemeyer is described as somewhat brusque and peremptory, but socially as very genial. He practices a liberal hospitality. His city residence at 1 East Sixty-sixth street is uxuriously furnished, and is the seens of many brilliant social affairs during the season. A few years ago he built a magnin-

COLUMBIA. PARK.

The Gem Of Washington Suburbs.

Fifteen Minutes from the City. Commutation Fare, 6 1-2 Cents.

Your Choice of Any Lot \$40.

Don't pay \$200 for a lot when you can purchase a better lot for \$40 in beautiful Columbia Park, the gem of Washington suburbs, where there are plenty of shade trees.

This Beautiful Park

every hour of the day. The Park is within a few satisfied with a small profit, our motto being this comes once in a lifetime. Don't buy land in blocks of the Pennsylvania Railroad station and QUICK SALES and SMALL PROFITS. There are

Ensiness Begun in a Little Bake House in New York City Less Than Fifty Years Ago-How He Has Risen Through Hard

The Havemeyers are a striking example of how things grow in this glorious climate of ours. Less than fifty years ago that muchabused term, "infant industry," would have accurately described the little sugar-baking establishment of the grandfather of the rich Havemeyers of to-day on Vandam street, New York. This grandfather, Frederick C. Have meyer, came to this country from Buchuburg, Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany, in 1802, accompanied by his brother, William F. Havemeyer. They had learned the sugar-baking business in London, and turned their hands Havemeyer business was conducted was a

little concern only twenty-five feet wide by forty feet in length. It heightens the effect of torry feet in length, it neightens the effect of the pleture to note in this connection the great plant of the sugar trust—which is vir-tually only another name for the Have-meyers"—at Williamsburg covering acres of ground, and the fact that the daily output of these works is many times greater than the total yearly product of the little concern on

he entered the Vandam street refinery as an he entered the Vandam street refinery as an apprentice, and worked as diligently as if his daily bread depended upon it. When he had learned all he could there he went to Europe and took a course of sugar refining in the establishments of Germany. In 1831, soon after the two cousins, William F. and Frederick C., had taken charge of the business which their fathers had started, Frederick C. married Miss Susan S. Henderson, of New York city, the mother of the present Havemeyers.

The two cousins Havemeyer continued in business until 1842, when both retired, each letting a brother, Albert and Frederick, con-tinue the business. For 13 years Frederick C. Havemeyer was out of business and devoted himself to travel and study. His favorite study was Latin, and in this language he was one of the learned men of New York. He took an active interest in educa-tional matters in general, and was for many years president of the school board of West-chester County, New York. He died in 1891, Frederick C., jr., Theodore A., Thomas J. and Henry O. Havemeyer. Theodore A. Have-meyer, who is the president and nominal head of the trust, is referred to as the refuer. He is also the Austrian consul in New York City, and gives little attention, compared with

as its manager admitted before the Senators as its manager admitted before the Senniers, has absolute control of prices so long as it does not put them so high as to make it profitable to ship foreign sugars. The trust at present consists of 17 firms, including the great Spreckels concern, which for a long time made a fight against the trust and was time made a fight against the trust and was
the last to come into it. These firms are the
Havemeyers & Elder Company, of Brooklyn;
the Brooklyn Sugar Refining Company, of
Brooklyn; the Decastro & Donner Company, of
Brooklyn; the Havemeyer Company, of
Brooklyn; the Havemeyer Company, of
Brooklyn; the F. O. Matthiessen & Wiechers
Company, of Jersey City; the Standard Company, of Boston; the Boston Sugar Refining
Company, of Boston; the Continental Company, of Boston; the Forest City Company, of
Portland; the St. Louis Company, of St.
Louis: the Louisiana and Planters' com-

Is situated in Kent District, Prince George's
County, Md., on the main stem of the Pennsylvania Raliroad and on the New Chesapeake
Beach Raliroad, which advertises to run trains

A Celebrated Mineral Spring. | two-thirds of our lots. Houses are now in

the new Chesapeake Beach Railroad. The Park now a Post Office, Church, School, Store, Express your family will resp the benefit of pure water is noted for the purity of its water, there being and Telegraph Office within a few blocks of these within a few minutes' walk lots. We opened up May 27, and have sold in a year.

Money Loaned to Those Wishing to Build.

ONE GRAND EXCURSION EVERY DAY AT 4.36 P. M., SUNDAYS AT 9.05 A. M. AND 4.20 P. M.

Come and see us and be convinced of what we say. Small payment down and \$1 per

We Require No Interest, No Notes, No Deeds of Trust. THE TITLE to this property has been examined by the Prince George's County

Abstract Company. Circulars and tickets at office, or from our Agents at Pennsylvania

Railroad depot SUNDAY. COLUMBIA PARK CO., 623 F St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

cent country home at Stamford, Cons., where he spends a great deal of his time, both Summer and Winter. It was four years ago that the Connecticut villa was finished, and since then Mr. Havemeyer spent many thousands of dollars in beautifying the grounds, until the place is now about the finest country seat on Long Island Sound between New York and Newport. It is built about a mile back from the Sound on one of the beautiful ridges which are so fast becoming dotted with the country bomes of wealthy New Yorkers. The grounds are about 90 aeres in extent. Of the 90 acres he has devoted 50 to lawn and meadow about his house and the remaining 40 are left in pasture, as Henry Havemeyer, like his brother Theodore, is fond of fancy stock, and has some fine specimens of horses and Southdown sheep.

Mr. Havemeyer gives away a good deal of money for charitable and religious purposes, and is ably seconded by his wife, who is a very generous woman.

and is noty seconded by his wire, was is a very generous woman.

Although the most active man in the sugar trust, Henry O. is not the wealthiest of the Havemeyers. That distinction belongs to Theodore A., his brother. Theodore Havemeyer lives in an unpretentious but very solid and massive mansion of red pressed brick at Thirty winth street and Madison avenue in and massive mansion of red pressed brick at Thirty-eighth street and Madison avenue in New York. It is a very large house, and yet its size is not in excess of Mr. Havemeyer's requirements. He has nine children, seven of whom are still at home. The mansion was formerly the scene of many brilliant social events, including balls and dinners, but since the marriage of their two eldest children, Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer have not given so much attention to social affairs. Both are quiet in their tastes, Mr. Havemeyer has a fine musical education. All notable musical events in New York are putronized by them, and their magnificent ballroom is frequently transformed into a concert hall during the Winter season.

Like many other rich New Yorkers, Mr. Havemeyer indulges in farming on a luxurious scale. He has a 1,000-acre tract at Mahwah, N. J., 32 miles from New York on the Erie road. In the Summer time he seldom lets a week go by without visiting this place, which may fairly be described as princely. He purchased it 12 years ago, and has placed most of it under cultivation after the most Thirty-eighth street and Madison avenue in

He purchased it 12 years ago, and has placed most of it under cultivation after the most scientific methods.

HE IS YOUNG, BUT ABLE.

Ernest Fisher, of Washington, Delivers a

Temperance Talk Before Endeavorers. Cryyptawn July 14 -One of the most interesting services of the Christian Endeavor convention to-day was the junior rally which occurred this afternoon in Saengerfest hall. An immense audience was present. After a song service Master Ernest Fisher, aged 14, of Washington, delivered a temperance address that was warmly applauded. He was followed by Rev. Arthur W. Spooner, of Camden, N. J., whose subject was "The Boy at the Throttle." Miss Paulina Boot, M. D., of Madura, Ind., spoke upon the subject "Other Boys and Girls," and Rev. H. W. Pope, of the Corp. Control of the Co Boys and Girls," and Rev. H. W. Pope, or New Haven, Conn., delivered and address on

New Haven, Conn., delivered and address on "Show Your Colors."

An interesting service was that entitled "World-wide Juniors in Story and Song," ar-ranged by Mrs. Alice May Scudder, of Jersey City, which consisted of brief talks by juniors from all parts of the world, Mrs. 8. M. Per-kins, of this city, conducted this service, be-ing assisted by Miss Nellie Stockwell, also of Cleveland.

Cleveland.

Just before the close of the rally Miss Frances Willard was introduced, and made a short address. Miss Anna Gordon, of New York, secretary of the Young Women's Temperance Union, and Mrs. I. M. Alden, "Pansy," also spoke briefly.

There were no services this evening, the delegates gathering at their various state and territorial headquarters to attend the receptions that were tendered them by the people of Eleveland.

The Colors of Animals The colors which adorn animals are disributed in a very strange and apparently capricious way. These colors are believed to depend in great part on the minute sculpturing, reticulation, and scoring of the surface and not from definite coloring matter like those present in plants. The metallic colors of the humming bird and peacock are attributed, in the main, to what scientific observers call the "optical structure of the web of the feathers." These they describe as "interference colors," relieved against a dark background, which owes its blackness to a

background, which owes its blackness to a binck or brown pigment.

Instances, however, do occur in which an actual pigment or coloring matter exists in colored feathers, and may be extracted from them. Among the Touracos or plantain eaters of Africa there are reported as many as eleven species which owe their splendid crimson colorations to a definite pigment, as discovered by Prof. A. H. Church, of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, and author of "Color," a manual for students. This pigment, which is remarkable in many ways, is found to contain as an essential ingredient no less than 8 per cent, of metallic copper. Several other coloring matters soluble in alcohol and soda solution have been extracted from the plumage of other birds. It is said that as

the plumage of other birds. It is said that as a rule these pigments are much more perma-nent than those of flowers. Cut from The Times and 90 cents entitles holder to five bottles of To-Kalon claret. To-Kalon Wine Co., 614 14th st.



A LONG FELT WANT.

"Lod, what a gran' fing to go chicken huntin' wif."

SHE DIDN'T APPROVE OF IT.

Mr. Bike-Do you ride a bicycle, Miss Short? Miss Short-No! I think some of the costumes horribly immodest.

Waists of simple gingham or cheap cottons also cotton duck, made with three pleats front and back, with turnover collars and cuffs, are sold as low as 58 cents. The more expensive ones have no pleats, are gathered slightly over the shoulders to allow sufficient fullness across the bust. As a rule the collars and cuffs are stiffly laundered, the rest of the

and cuffs are stiffly laundered, the rest of the shirt being left soft and pliable.

Some fussy waists are made with fichus which fold over the bust and have the ends tucked in at the belt. For some inexplicable reason this style is not effective, and is only becoming to a few women.

The coolest and prettiest, to my mind, are those of English cheviots and stripped linens, made with a stiff shirt front or a yoke, from which the material is fulled in at the waist line. The sleeves should be large and finished with a cuff at the wrist. Though all white cheviots are worn they lack the distinction of the colored goods, and there is a kind of linen shirt waist, pale buff, relieved with a tiny line of white, that always looks cool and comfortable. With this sort of shirt with a tiny line of white, cool and comfortable. Wit With this sort of shirt

Purity and Quality In To-Kalon wines. Send for price list. To-Kalon Wine Co., 614 14th st.

Thistle Bill Up Again. Senatar Hansbrough has given notice that he will present his bill for the appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the extermination of the Russian thistle, as an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill.

HELP FURNISHED FREE BY MRS. L. C. MOORE, Employment Agency, 306 G st. aw.; telephone call 264 or send postal. 1915-31

A New Opportunity for Chicago. [From the Chicago Record.] He is the latest, beyond dispute. Coming

into your office he bows politely and with a grace seemingly born of life at foreign courts. While you are wondering whether or not he represents an English syndicate, he informs you that for the nominal amount of fifty cents he will show you how to comb your hair in he will show you how to come your air is the latest Parisian style. Very few people will yield at first, but he has a persuasive way of showing that every man should know how to comb his hair according to the latest Pari-sian notion. He will tell of his success in Vienna, or how his apartments were crowded by young aristocrats who insisted upon learn-ing his hair comb. In Paris he was the rage. The style had never been fully appreciated

ing his hair comb. In Paris he was the rage. The style had never been fully appreciated until the loungers on the boulevards and in the cases saw his manner of handling it, and then, ah, then he was lionized until he could bear it no longer.

Then he thought of Chicago, the great city in the far West, the city that was crying itself to sleep every night because it didn't know the latest Parisian hair comb. So he gathered together a comb and brush, a pocket mirror, and a bottle of pomade, and started. Now that he is here he would be so happy to serve you.

that he is here he would be so happy to serve you.

If there are 500,000 people in Chicago who wish to learn the Paris mode that means \$250,000 for the distinguished visitor. He is ready at any moment to open his kit of tools and begin work, every step in the elaborate process being fully explained. He went into the north town assessor's office a few days ago and made his plea. None of those present cared to learn, but they had friends who would be delighted at the opportunity. Accordingly they made up a list of all the prominent bald-headed men in Chicago, and the expert hair comber went away happy.